```
                    Welcome to DialogClassic Web(tm)
 Dialog level 05.01.00D
Last logoff:  21apr05 15:47:14
Logon file001 25apr05 12:46:34
         *** ANNOUNCEMENT ***
                    ***
--Important Notice to Freelance Authors--
See HELP FREELANCE for more information
                    ***
NEW FILES RELEASED
***FDAnews (File 182)
***German Patents Fulltext (File 324)

***Beilstein Abstracts (File 393)
***Beilstein Facts (File 390)
***Beilstein Reactions (File 391)
                    ***
RELOADED
***Medline (Files 154 & 155)
***ToxFile (File 156)

RESUMED UPDATING
***Canadian Business and Current Affairs (262)
***CorpTech (559)
                    ***
REMOVED
***Health News Daily (43)
***FDC Reports Gold Sheet/Silver Sheet (184)
***FDC Reports (186/187)
***NDA Pipeline: New Drugs (189)
                    ***
     >>> Enter BEGIN HOMEBASE for Dialog Announcements <<<
     >>>    of new databases, price changes, etc.      <<<
                    ****
KWIC is set to 50.
HILIGHT set on as ' '
 * * *

File   1:ERIC 1966-2004/Jul 21
       (c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation
 *File   1: Updates suspended by ERIC until
Q2, 2005

      Set  Items  Description
      ---  -----  -----------
Cost is in DialUnits
?

B 155, 5, 73
       25apr05 12:46:49 User259876 Session D744.1
            $0.79    0.227 DialUnits File1
     $0.79  Estimated cost File1
     $0.06  INTERNET
     $0.85  Estimated cost this search
     $0.85  Estimated total session cost   0.227 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1951-2005/Apr W4
         (c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp.
  File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2005/Apr W3
```

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         (c) 2005 BIOSIS
  File  73:EMBASE 1974-2005/Apr W3
         (c) 2005 Elsevier Science B.V.

      Set  Items  Description
      ---  -----  -----------
?

S (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GROWTH (W) FACTOR))
           10798  HGF
           73256  HEPATOCYTE
         2315503  GROWTH
         2303788  FACTOR
           12996  HEPATOCYTE(W)GROWTH(W)FACTOR
      S1   15098  (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GROWTH (W) FACTOR))
?

S S1 (S) (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
           15098  S1
           38921  ADRENALINE
          123198  EPINEPHRINE
              14  L-EPINEPHRINE
      S2       6  S1 (S) (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
?

RD
...completed examining records
      S3       4  RD (unique items)
?

T S3/3,K/ALL

  3/3,K/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

14717564   PMID: 12663230
 Hepatocyte growth factor inhibits insulin-stimulated glycogen synthesis
 in primary cultured hepatocytes.
  Kaibori Masaki; Kwon A-Hon; Teshima Shigeru; Nakanishi Hideki; Kitano
Takahiro; Kamiyama Yasuo; Okumura Tadayoshi
  First Department of Surgery, Kansai Medical University, 10-15
Fumizonocho, Moriguchi, Osaka 570-8506, Japan.
  Journal of hepatology (England) Apr 2003, 38 (4) p407-13, ISSN
0168-8278 Journal Code: 8503886
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Journal Article
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

  BACKGROUND/AIMS: Hepatocyte growth factor ( HGF ) plays an important role
as a mitogen in liver regeneration. However, little is known about the
metabolic effects of HGF in the liver. Studies were performed to examine
whether HGF influences carbohydrate metabolism, which is drastically
changed in the early course of the regeneration. METHODS: Primary cultured
rat hepatocytes were treated with glucoregulatory hormones such as insulin,
glucagon and adrenaline in the presence or absence of HGF . Cellular
glycogen deposition and activities of its metabolic enzymes were compared.
RESULTS: HGF inhibited insulin-stimulated glycogen deposition, but had no
```

effect on glycogen degradation stimulated by glucagon and **adrenaline** . **HGF** decreased glycogen synthase activity and increased glycogen phosphorylase activity in insulin-stimulated hepatocytes, resulting in the inhibition of glycogen synthesis. Experiments with immunoprecipitation revealed that **HGF** had no effect on the upstream of insulin signaling including an activation of its receptor and association of insulin receptor substrate with phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, indicating that **HGF** presumably affects further downstream of these events. CONCLUSIONS: These results demonstrate that **HGF** interacts with insulin on glucose metabolism in hepatocytes. **HGF** may be involved in glucose regulation, and contribute to cell growth and maturation in addition to its mitogenic action during liver regeneration.

3/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

01033572 PMID: 13121048 Record Identifier: 5425-42259-163-228-340
Pharmacologic differentiation between epinephrine **- and** HGF **-hyperglycemias: application in analysis of cobalt-hyperglycemia.**
ELLIS S; ANDERSON H L; COLLINS M C
Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (New York, N. Y.) (Not Available) Nov 1953, 84 (2) p383-6, ISSN 0037-9727 Journal Code: 7505892
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Other Citation Owner: CLML
Record type: OLDMEDLINE; Completed

Pharmacologic differentiation between epinephrine **- and** HGF **-hyperglycemias: application in analysis of cobalt-hyperglycemia.**

3/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

00895847 PMID: 12983366 Record Identifier: 5323-7605-184-261-276
Effects of the hyperglycemic-glycogenolytic factor (HGF), epinephrine and insulin in normal and depancreatized dogs.
FOA P P; SANTAMARIA L; BERGER S; SMITH J A; WEINSTEIN H R
Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (New York, N. Y.) (Not Available) Aug-Sep 1952, 80 (4) p635-9, ISSN 0037-9727 Journal Code: 7505892
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Other Citation Owner: CLML
Record type: OLDMEDLINE; Completed

Effects of the hyperglycemic-glycogenolytic factor (HGF), epinephrine and insulin in normal and depancreatized dogs.

3/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0005120745 BIOSIS NO.: 198681084636

NERVE GROWTH FACTOR AND DEXAMETHASONE MODULATE SYNTHESIS AND STORAGE OF CATECHOLAMINES IN CULTURED RAT ADRENAL MEDULLARY CELLS DEPENDENCE ON POSTNATAL AGE

AUTHOR: MUELLER T H (Reprint); UNSICKER K
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP PHARMACOL, DR K THOMAE GMBH, PO BOX 1755, D-7950 BIBERACH, FRG**WEST GERMANY

JOURNAL: Journal of Neurochemistry 46 (2): p516-524 1986
ISSN: 0022-3042
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...ABSTRACT: activity. Furthermore, this glucocorticoid treatment increased, in a dose-dependent manner, the total CA content by 50-100% over control levels without changes in the **adrenaline** (A) proportion or TH activity. In contrast, NGF did not affect NMT activities at all. In cells from 10-day-old rats 100 ng/ml **HGF** elevated TH activity and total CA content to about 160% of controls and did not change the propartion of A. This increase in total CA...

?

```
Set     Items   Description
S1      15098   (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GROWTH (W) FACTOR))
S2          6   S1 (S) (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
S3          4   RD (unique items)
?

S S3 AND (SERUM AND ANTIBIOTIC?)
               4  S3
         1583449  SERUM
          549088  ANTIBIOTIC?
      S4       0  S3 AND (SERUM AND ANTIBIOTIC?)
?

S (EPIDERMAL OR CUTANEOUS OR SKIN) (W) MELANOCYTE?
          191515  EPIDERMAL
          215835  CUTANEOUS
          954012  SKIN
           31725  MELANOCYTE?
      S5    1650  (EPIDERMAL OR CUTANEOUS OR SKIN) (W) MELANOCYTE?
?

S S5 AND (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
            1650  S5
           38921  ADRENALINE
          123198  EPINEPHRINE
              14  L-EPINEPHRINE
      S6       6  S5 AND (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
?

S S5 AND (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GOWTH (W) FACTOR))
            1650  S5
           10798  HGF
           73256  HEPATOCYTE
              64  GOWTH
         2303788  FACTOR
```

```
                0  HEPATOCYTE(W)GOWTH(W)FACTOR
      S7        5  S5 AND (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GOWTH (W) FACTOR))
?

S S6 AND S7
                6  S6
                5  S7
      S8        0  S6 AND S7
?

RD S6
...completed examining records
      S9        6  RD S6 (unique items)
?

T S9/3,K/ALL

  9/3,K/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

15414359   PMID: 15245435
 Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the beta-adrenoceptor signal
 promote pigmentation in human  epidermal  melanocytes□.□
  Gillbro Johanna M; Marles Lee K; Hibberts Nigel A; Schallreuter Karin U
  Clinical and Experimental Dermatology, Department of Biomedical Sciences,
University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, UK.
  Journal of investigative dermatology (United States)  Aug 2004,  123
 (2)  p346-53,  ISSN 0022-202X  Journal Code: 0426720
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Journal Article
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

 Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the beta-adrenoceptor signal
 promote pigmentation in human  epidermal  melanocytes□.□
  ...In this report, we show that human melanocytes also express all of the
mRNA and enzymes for autocrine synthesis of norepinephrine but fail to
produce epinephrine . So far, it was established that human melanocytes
express alpha1-AR which are induced by norepinephrine yielding the inosine
triphosphate diacylglycerol signal. The presence of...
... receptors per cell) with a Bmax at 129.3 and a KD of 3.19 nM but lack
beta1-AR expression. beta2-AR stimulation with epinephrine 10(-6) M and
salbutamol 10(-6)-10(-5) M yielded a strong cyclic adenosine monophospate
(cAMP) response in association with upregulated melanin production. Taken
together these results indicate that the biosynthesis and release of
  epinephrine (10(-6) M) by surrounding keratinocytes can provide the cAMP
response leading to melanogenesis in melanocytes via the beta2-AR signal.
Moreover, the discovery of...


  9/3,K/2     (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0015020233   BIOSIS NO.: 200400391022
 Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the beta2-adrenoceptor signal
 promote pigmentation in human epidermal  melanocytes
AUTHOR: Gillbro Johanna M; Marles Lee K; Hibberts Nigel A; Schallreuter
```

Karin U (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dept Biomed Sci, Univ Bradford, Bradford, W Yorkshire, BD7 1DP, England**England
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: k.schallreuter@bradford.ac.uk
JOURNAL: Journal of Investigative Dermatology 123 (2): p346-353 August 2004 2004
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0022-202X _(ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the beta2-adrenoceptor signal promote pigmentation in human epidermal melanocytes

...ABSTRACT: In this report, we show that human melanocytes also express all of the mRNA and enzymes for autocrine synthesis of norepinephrine but fail to produce **epinephrine** . So far, it was established that human melanocytes express alpha1-AR which are induced by norepinephrine yielding the inosine triphosphate diacylglycerol signal. The presence of ...

...receptors per cell) with a Bmax at 129.3 and a KD of 3.19 nM but lack beta1-AR expression. beta2-AR stimulation with **epinephrine** 10-6 M and salbutamol 10-6-10-5 M yielded a strong cyclic adenosine monophospate (cAMP) response in association with upregulated melanin production. Taken together these results indicate that the biosynthesis and release of **epinephrine** (10-6 M) by surrounding keratinocytes can provide the cAMP response leading to melanogenesis in melanocytes via the beta2-AR signal. Moreover, the discovery of...
DESCRIPTORS:
ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: **epidermal melanocytes** --

9/3,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0010996925 BIOSIS NO.: 199799630985
Regulation of growth and melanogenesis of uveal melanocytes in vitro
AUTHOR: Hu Dan-Ning (Reprint); McCormick Steven A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: New York Eye Ear Infirmary, New York, NY, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Pigment Cell Research 10 (1-2): p119 1997 1997
CONFERENCE/MEETING: XVIth International Pigment Cell Conference Anaheim, California, USA October 29-November 1, 1996; 19961029
ISSN: 0893-5785
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

...REGISTRY NUMBERS: **EPINEPHRINE**
DESCRIPTORS:
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: ... **EPINEPHRINE** ;
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ... **EPIDERMAL MELANOCYTES** ; **EPINEPHRINE** ;

9/3,K/4 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0000482229 BIOSIS NO.: 197051078775
ADRENERGIC CONTROL OF MELANOCYTES
AUTHOR: MCGUIRE J
JOURNAL: Archives of Dermatology 101 (2): p173-180 1970
ISSN: 0003-987X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: Unspecified

...REGISTRY NUMBERS: **EPINEPHRINE** ;
DESCRIPTORS: FROG **SKIN** **MELANOCYTE** STIMULATING HORMONE ACTH MELATONIN HORMONE-DRUGS **EPINEPHRINE** ISOPROTERENOL PHENYLEPHRINE AUTONOMIC-DRUGS ADENYL CYCLASE CYCLIC AMP CAFFEINE METAB-DRUGS
DESCRIPTORS:
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: ... **EPINEPHRINE** ;

9/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

12713161 EMBASE No: 2004310872
Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the betaSUB2- adrenoceptor signal promote pigmentation in human epidermal melanocytes
Gillbro J.M.; Marles L.K.; Hibberts N.A.; Schallreuter K.U.
Prof. K.U. Schallreuter, Clin. and Experimental Dermatology, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP United Kingdom
AUTHOR EMAIL: k.schallreuter@bradford.ac.uk
Journal of Investigative Dermatology (J. INVEST. DERMATOL.) (United States) 2004, 123/2 (346-353)
CODEN: JIDEA ISSN: 0022-202X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 43

Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the betaSUB2- adrenoceptor signal promote pigmentation in human epidermal melanocytes

...In this report, we show that human melanocytes also express all of the mRNA and enzymes for autocrine synthesis of norepinephrine but fail to produce **epinephrine** . So far, it was established that human melanocytes express alphaSUB1-AR which are induced by norepinephrine yielding the inosine triphosphate diacylglycerol signal. The presence of...

...receptors per cell) with a BSUBmax at 129.3 and a KSUBD of 3.19 nM but lack betaSUB1-AR expression. betaSUB2-AR stimulation with **epinephrine** 10SUP-6 M and salbutamol 10SUP-6-10SUP-5 M yielded a strong cyclic adenosine monophospate (cAMP) response in association with upregulated melanin production. Taken together these results indicate that the biosynthesis and release of **epinephrine** (10SUP-6 M) by surrounding keratinocytes can provide the cAMP response leading to melanogenesis in melanocytes via the betaSUB2-AR signal. Moreover, the discovery of...

9/3,K/6 (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

00250942 EMBASE No: 1975023201

The mechanism of frog skin lightening by acetylcholine
Moellmann G.; Lerner A.B.; Hendee Jr J.R.
Dept. Dermatol., Yale Univ. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn. 06510 United States
General and Comparative Endocrinology (GEN. COMP. ENDOCRINOL.) 1974, 23/1 (45-51)
CODEN: GCENA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...shown to diminish the MSH induced increase in cyclic AMP. To characterize the mode of action of acetylcholine (AcCh) as a lightening agent of frog **skin melanocytes** , AcCh responsive skins of Rana pipiens were darkened in vitro with MSH, lightened with AcCh in MSH solution, rinsed in MSH and then exposed to...

...by all agents except 5' AMP and was prevented by theophylline. In other experiments AcCh was added to skins darkened with MSH, theophylline, DBcAMP, ATP, **epinephrine** , or isoproterenol. AcCh reversed only darkening induced by MSH. It is suggested that in melanocytes of AcCh responsive frog skin, AcCh may bind to the...
?

Set	Items	Description
S1	15098	(HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GROWTH (W) FACTOR))
S2	6	S1 (S) (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
S3	4	RD (unique items)
S4	0	S3 AND (SERUM AND ANTIBIOTIC?)
S5	1650	(EPIDERMAL OR CUTANEOUS OR SKIN) (W) MELANOCYTE?
S6	6	S5 AND (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
S7	5	S5 AND (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GOWTH (W) FACTOR))
S8	0	S6 AND S7
S9	6	RD S6 (unique items)

?

T S7/3,K/ALL

7/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09553082 PMID: 1834243
Hepatocyte growth factor: molecular structure and implications for a central role in liver regeneration.
Matsumoto K; Nakamura T
Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.
Journal of gastroenterology and hepatology (AUSTRALIA) Sep-Oct 1991, 6 (5) p509-19, ISSN 0815-9319 Journal Code: 8607909
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Hepatocyte growth factor (**HGF**) is a most potent factor for mature parenchymal hepatocytes in primary culture and may act as a trigger for liver regeneration. We purified **HGF** from rat platelets to homogeneity and cloned both human and rat **HGF** cDNA. **HGF** is a heterodimer molecule

composed of the 69 kDa alpha-subunit and the 34 kDa beta-subunit. **HGF** has no amino acid sequence homology with other known peptide growth factors and possesses the highest potential among known growth factors to stimulate proliferation of hepatocytes in primary culture. **HGF** is derived from a single chain precursor of 728 amino acid residues and the precursor is proteolytically processed to form a two-chain mature **HGF** . The alpha-subunit of **HGF** contains 4 kringle structures and **HGF** has a homology (38%) with plasmin. Biologically active recombinant human **HGF** could be expressed from COS-1 cells and CHO cells transfected with cloned cDNA. **HGF** activity and the **HGF** mRNA level are markedly increased in the liver following insult such as hepatitis, by the administration of hepatotoxins, ischaemia, physical damage and partial hepatectomy. Moreover, **HGF** mRNA is induced in the lung and kidney, in the presence of liver injury. In situ hybridization revealed that **HGF** -producing cells in liver are non-parenchymal liver cells, presumably Kupffer and sinusoidal endothelial cells. Therefore, **HGF** from neighbouring cells (Kupffer and sinsuoidal endothelial cells) and distal organs (lung and kidney) may function as a trigger for liver regeneration by both a paracrine mechanism and an endocrine mechanism. **HGF** has mitogenic activity for renal tubular epithelial cells, **epidermal melanocytes** and keratinocytes as well as mature hepatocytes, and has the potential to promote cell migration for some epithelial cells, including normal human keratinocytes. Since cell growth and cell motility are relevant to tissue repair and embryogenesis, **HGF** may well have important roles in tissue repair and embryogenesis as well as in liver regeneration.

7/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09377461 PMID: 1708252
Hepatocyte growth factor is a potent stimulator of human melanocyte DNA synthesis and growth.
Matsumoto K; Tajima H; Nakamura T
Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.
Biochemical and biophysical research communications (UNITED STATES) Apr 15 1991, 176 (1) p45-51, ISSN 0006-291X Journal Code: 0372516
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Hepatocyte growth factor (**HGF**) is a potent mitogen for adult rat hepatocytes in primary culture. **HGF** stimulates growth and DNA synthesis of normal human **epidermal melanocytes** in culture. The maximal stimulation of DNA synthesis by 4.0-fold occurred with 10 ng/ml **HGF** . This stimulatory effect was additive with both acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors, while it was inhibited by transforming growth factor-beta 1. Melanocytes expressed a single class of specific, high-affinity receptors for **HGF** with a Kd of 22 pM and approximately 120 receptors/cell. Thus, **HGF** is a potent mitogen for normal human **epidermal melanocytes** .

7/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0007747915 BIOSIS NO.: 199191130806
HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR IS A POTENT STIMULATOR OF HUMAN MELANOCYTE DNA SYNTHESIS AND GROWTH
AUTHOR: MATSUMOTO K (Reprint); TAJIMA H; NAKAMURA T
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP BIOL, FAC SCI, KYUSHU UNIV, FUKUOKA 812, JPN**JAPAN
JOURNAL: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 176 (1): p 45-51 1991
ISSN: 0006-291X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Hepatocyte growth factor (**HGF**) is a potent mitogen for adult rat hepatocytes in primary culture. **HGF** stimulates growth and DNA synthesis of normal human **epidermal melanocytes** in culture. The maximal stimulation of DNA synthesis by 4.0-fold occurred with 10 ng/ml **HGF** . This stimulatory effect was additive with both acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors, while it was inhibited by transforming growth factor-.beta.1. Melanocytes expressed a single class of specific, high-affinity receptors for **HGF** with a Kd of 22 pM and approximately 120 receptors/cell. Thus, **HGF** is a potent mitogen for normal human **epidermal melanocytes** .

7/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 73)

04783304 EMBASE No: 1991278040
Hepatocyte growth factor is a potent stimulator of human melanocyte DNA synthesis and growth
Matsumoto K.; Tajima H.; Nakamura T.
Dept. of Biology, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University,Fukuoka 812 Japan
Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (BIOCHEM. BIOPHYS. RES. COMMUN.) (United States) 1991, 176/1 (45-51)
CODEN: BBRCA ISSN: 0006-291X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Hepatocyte growth factor (**HGF**) is a potent mitogen for adult rat hepatocytes in primary culture. **HGF** stimulates growth and DNA synthesis of normal human **epidermal melanocytes** in culture. The maximal stimulation of DNA synthesis by 4.0-fold occurred with 10 ng/ml **HGF** . This stimulatory effect was additive with both acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors, while it was inhibited by transforming growth factor-beta1. Melanocytes expressed a single class of specific, high-affinity receptors for **HGF** with a Kd of 22 pM and approximately 120 receptors/cell. Thus, **HGF** is a potent mitogen for normal human **epidermal melanocytes** .

7/3,K/5 (Item 2 from file: 73)

04779430 EMBASE No: 1991274166
Hepatocyte growth factor: Molecular structure and implications for a central role in liver regeneration
Matsumoto K.; Nakamura T.

Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, 6-10-1 Hakozaki, Fukuoka 812 Japan
Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology (J. GASTROENTEROL. HEPATOL.) (Australia) 1991, 6/5 (509-519)
CODEN: JGHEE ISSN: 0815-9319
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Review
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Hepatocyte growth factor (**HGF**) is a most potent factor for mature parenchymal hepatocytes in primary culture and may act as a trigger for liver regeneration. We purified **HGF** from rat platelets to homogeneity and cloned both human and rat **HGF** cDNA. **HGF** is a heterodimer molecule composed of the 69 kDa alpha-subunit and the 34 kDa beta-subunit. **HGF** has no amino acid sequence homology with other known peptide growth factors and possesses the highest potential among known growth factors to stimulate proliferation of hepatocytes in primary culture. **HGF** is derived from a single chain precursor of 728 amino acid residues and the precursor is proteolytically processes to form a two-chain mature **HGF** . The alpha-subunit of **HGF** contains 4 kringle structures and **HGF** has a homology (38%) with plasmin. Biologically active recombinant human **HGF** could be expressed from COS-1 cells and CHO cells transfected with cloned cDNA. **HGF** activity and the **HGF** mRNA level are markedly increased in the liver following insult such as hepatitis, by the administration of hepatotoxins, ischaemia, physical damage and partial hepatectomy. Moreover, **HGF** mRNA is induced in the lung and kidney, in the presence of liver injury. In situ hybridization revealed that **HGF** -producing cells in liver are non-parenchymal liver cells, presumably Kupffer and sinusoidal endothelial cells. Therefore, **HGF** from neighbouring cells (Kupffer and sinusoidal endothelial cells) and distal organs (lung and kidney) may function as a trigger for liver regeneration by both a paracrine mechanism and an endocrine mechanism. **HGF** has mitogenic activity for renal tubular epithelial cells, **epidermal melanocytes** and keratinocytes as well as mature hepatocytes, and has the potential to promote cell migration for some epithelial cells, including normal human keratinocytes. Since cell growth and cell motility are relevant to tissue repair and embryogenesis, **HGF** may well have important roles in tissue repair and embryogenesis as well as in liver regeneration.
?

Set	Items	Description
S1	15098	(HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GROWTH (W) FACTOR))
S2	6	S1 (S) (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
S3	4	RD (unique items)
S4	0	S3 AND (SERUM AND ANTIBIOTIC?)
S5	1650	(EPIDERMAL OR CUTANEOUS OR SKIN) (W) MELANOCYTE?
S6	6	S5 AND (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
S7	5	S5 AND (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GOWTH (W) FACTOR))
S8	0	S6 AND S7
S9	6	RD S6 (unique items)

?

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COST
       25apr05 12:54:48 User259876 Session D744.2
            $2.44    0.762 DialUnits File155
               $1.26  6 Type(s) in Format  3
            $1.26  6 Types
     $3.70  Estimated cost File155
            $3.88    0.674 DialUnits File5
              $10.00  5 Type(s) in Format  3
```

```
          $10.00  5 Types
    $13.88  Estimated cost File5
            $6.16    0.579 DialUnits File73
              $11.76  4 Type(s) in Format  3
            $11.76  4 Types
    $17.92  Estimated cost File73
            OneSearch, 3 files,  2.015 DialUnits FileOS
     $2.13  INTERNET
    $37.63  Estimated cost this search
    $38.48  Estimated total session cost   2.242 DialUnits
?
```

Return to logon page!